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INFORMATION

—ABOUT—

Crimson Clover

Berry Plants

—AND—

Seed Corn.

WITH PRICES FOR BEST VARIETIES OF EACH.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

E. G. PACKARD,

DOVER, DEL.

DOVER INDEX PRINT.

How to Make the Farm Pay.

Get out of the ruts! Wake up! Conduct your operations in a business-like way on correct business methods just as any merchant does if he succeeds. Find out just what every crop costs you, and which side of profit and loss account the balance goes when sold. Grow the crops that **PAY** and drop those that cost as much or more than they will bring. Study your soil and markets. Find out which of the paying crops do best on your particular soil and market and then grow them and stick to them. Study these thoroughly. Learn how to produce the greatest possible crop at the least possible expense and how to market it at the highest prices when grown. Become a specialist. Do something well. Endeavor to produce a larger crop, of better quality than others, and rest assured there are those who will always pay a little more for an extra good article, and that little will make a big difference in your pocket book. There's always room at the top. When you have found what crops pay you best, then get the best and most productive variety of that crop. A difference of a few cents per acre in the cost of seed corn, for instance, will often give an increased yield that will return dollars for the cents invested. The same is true of all kinds of fruit, grain and vegetables. There are always certain varieties that are much more productive in quantity and quality with the same soil, culture and fertility. You must ascertain which of these are for yourself by trial. No one can decide for you. Some varieties, especially of strawberries, do splendidly in a certain locality, while they are comparatively a failure a few miles distant. Don't rush into some new variety because it is being boomed. Try a small amount at first—then if it does well, you can easily enlarge, while if it fails, your loss is light.

STOP THE LEAKS

Save and judiciously apply all the manure, liquid and solid, which you make on your own farm. Stop paying high prices for nitrogen in commercial manures, and trap it with Crimson Clover. The air over your farm is full of just such nitrogen as you pay 16 cents per pound for in commercial fertilizers. Crimson Clover will gather it for you and store it up in its top and roots. Careful experiments made by the New Jersey Experiment Station have shown that a single acre of good Crimson Clover at maturity contains in the whole plant, including roots, 212 pounds of nitrogen that would cost \$33.92 if bought in commercial fertilizers at present prices. And that the same crop contains 6,997 pounds of organic matter. This is the *humus*, or decaying vegetable matter which causes stable manure to show better results on certain crops, than commercial manures having similar analysis. The total expense of securing this amount of valuable material on a single acre need not exceed \$2.00 for seed and labor.

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

I am a grower of Crimson Clover Seed, Small Fruit Plants and Seed Corn. The soil and climate of this part of Delaware are particularly adapted to the growth and development of these specialties, and I give my attention to them exclusively.

I have always considered a *satisfied customer* the best possible advertisement, and my constant aim is to secure as many such as possible.

I never send out any but fresh tested seeds, free from filth, and that are sure to *grow*. I always send *full weight, well packed*, in secure packages, that reach the buyer without loss. Hundreds of former customers know this to be true already, and thousands more can easily prove it by trial.

WHEN TO ORDER—Order early. I will book orders and hold stock, to be shipped at any desired date, when 20 per cent of the money is sent with the order; balance to be paid before shipment.

Don't wait until you are ready to sow or plant the seed or to set out your plants and then order in a hurry and wonder why it takes so long to get your order filled.

Seed Corn and Clover can be shipped much cheaper by freight, but it takes more time, and allowance must be made for that in ordering.

Strawberry plants in dozen or hundred lots can be safely and cheaply sent by mail. In larger packages they should go by express, which is safe, speedy and cheap, as I have special plant rates. I guarantee safe arrival in good order of all plants sent by mail or express.

TERMS CASH—My prices are as low as any one can afford to furnish the *best quality* of reliable seeds and plants for, and I do a strictly cash business. *Perfect satisfaction* guaranteed in *every case*.

Remit by post office money order, registered letter, New York draft or certified check, in any of these ways at *my risk*. I will *not* be responsible for money sent by mail if *unregistered*.

Make all orders payable to

E. G. PACKARD, DOVER, DEL.

REFERENCES:

Farmers' Bank, Walter Morris, Cashier; Postmaster T. M. Gooden, Adams Express Agent H. McDaniel, all of Dover, Del.; Rural New Yorker, New York, N. Y.; Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Incarnatum.*)

ALSO CALLED SCARLET CLOVER BY SOME.

THE CREAM OF THE CLOVERS.



CRIMSON CLOVER— $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size.

This is a big subject. I could fill a large volume with strictly reliable information about this wonderful plant, but in the few pages given to it in this little book I have only room to outline in a general way some of its qualities, characteristics and uses. This Clover is not new to me. I have grown it very successfully for years, and the longer I grow it, the more highly I esteem it, and the more uses I find for it. A few years ago it was comparatively little known in this country, but through the efforts of several of the State Experiment Stations, and of such live agricultural newspapers as the *Rural New Yorker* and the *Country Gentleman*, its great value in American agriculture is fast becoming better known. I am not a prophet, nor the son of one, but I am firmly convinced that the day is not distant, when the acreage of Crimson Clover will far exceed that of Red Clover. With beauty and utility combined, it is bound to force its way in spite of any pre-exist-

ing prejudice, and though there will be occasional failures, they will be rare, compared with those of its cousin, Red Clover. Bulletin XVI of the Delaware Station, and Bulletin 100 of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, are devoted entirely to the properties, merits and uses of this most wonderful plant and should be in the hands of all interested in it. Crimson Clover has come to stay. It is the rich farmers' friend and the poor farmers' benefactor. By its intelligent use as a nitrogen gatherer, combined with proper applications of potash and phosphoric acid, any farm may in a comparatively short time and light expense be brought up to a high state of productiveness.

Crimson Clover is an annual, in the sense that as soon as it matures its first and only crop of seed, the *whole plant dies*. It is, however, perfectly hardy, and will live and *keep green* through zero weather when the tops of the common red and other clovers are brown and dead.

WHEN TO SOW—It may be sown in either fall or spring. Here in Delaware it is sown from the middle of July to the last of September. It is important to sow it early enough to develop a good strong root before freezing weather. In some of the Southern States October has been found early enough to sow, while in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc., July is the month to sow in. If sown at these dates in localities mentioned, it develops a strong root before winter, and keeps growing during every mild spell of weather, and in the spring starts off very early and grows much faster than red clover, so that early in May it comes into full bloom and is from one to two and a half feet high, according to the richness of the soil. If sown in *spring* it should be in May or June, after freezing weather is past, in this case it blooms the same season in about ninety days from sowing.

HOW AND WHERE TO SOW—If sown in spring, use ground freshly and finely fitted, sow broadcast as evenly as possible. A *light* rolling after is beneficial on most soils. In July or later, sow among growing crops of corn, tomatoes, beans, turnips, melons or in any other cultivated summer crop, immediately after last working, and while the soil is still fresh. Some run a fine tooth cultivator once in each row after sowing. This does no harm and in some cases insures prompt germination if rain be delayed. In growing corn I sow from on horse-back casting over three rows at once. In the apple, pear, peach or plum orchard is an excellent place to sow Crimson Clover in midsummer when cultivation is suspended for the season. Crimson always takes well in an orchard and furnishes a heavy and valuable growth which may be utilized in many ways, or be plowed down the following spring to enrich and keep moist the orchard soil during the summer.

HOW MUCH SEED PER ACRE—Use from ten to fifteen pounds per acre of good clean seed. If you wish it for seed, ten pounds is right. If for hay, silage or to plow down, twelve to fifteen pounds will give a heavier and better stand.

DO NOT SOW IT ON WHEAT or rye as you would red clover without mellowing the soil or covering. It is not adapted to this use and will be a failure if so treated.

USES OF CRIMSON CLOVER.

1. To plow down as manure.
2. For silage.
3. As a soiling crop.
4. As winter and early spring pasture.
5. For hay making.
6. As Bee food.

TO PLOW DOWN AS MANURE—Nitrogen is needed for all crops, and is the most expensive of all the essential fertilizing elements, in whatever form purchased. Scientists have shown us that leguminous plants like the clovers, peas, etc., have the peculiar power of securing nitrogen from the air and storing it up in their roots and branches for the use of future crops. Crimson Clover is the very best of these for the reason that it may be sown at last cultivation of summer crops, and occupies the ground at a season otherwise idle, and matures its crop early enough in the spring to plow down for any of the summer crops. Careful and accurate experiments made at the New Jersey Experiment Station have shown that a single acre of heavy Crimson Clover which on May 31st stood 28 inches high, contained of nitrogen 212 pounds; phosphoric acid, 51.9 pounds; potash, 186.5 pounds, and of organic matter, 6,997 pounds. This amount was found in the tops, stubble and roots. The nitrogen alone is more than equal to that found in 20 tons of stable manure, and could not be bought for \$30. In the earlier stages of growth, April 24 and after, the plants were, of course, smaller and contained less nitrogen, still at any period it provided a large amount of fertility, and far more than paid the cost of labor and seed. In four counties of southern New Jersey, over 85,000 tons of horse manure was shipped, the nitrogen alone of which cost \$127,500; and this does not represent one-third of the total cash expenditure for nitrogen in these counties. The point is that the nitrogen in Crimson Clover is just as good as that in the manure, and may be had at a mere nominal expense of time and labor. There is no time for details here, as to how this clover may be utilized and what changes should be made in rotations, etc. The fact is that this Crimson Clover offers the farmer a chance to cut down his immense bills for manure. The possibilities are perfectly sure in this case.

AS STOCK FOOD—In most situations, Crimson Clover is too valuable as a stock food to be used directly as manure. Its feeding value should be utilized also. As pasture it is much earlier than red clover or the grasses. When pastured early in the spring and plowed under later for corn, the farmer will obtain the full benefit of the clover and if he will use on the corn muriate of potash and some form of phosphoric acid, he may continue to grow corn and clover on the same ground year after year—with the soil improving all the time. As a soiling crop, when in bloom, the Crimson Clover will give excellent results. Prof. Vorhees suggests a daily ration of 50 to 75 pounds of green clover and eight pounds of corn meal. It is hard to conceive of anything cheaper than this, considering the way the Crimson Clover is grown, or of anything that will come closer to first-class pasture. Prof. Vorhees concludes from his experiments that one acre of Crimson Clover in bloom will provide food for 10 cows in full flow of milk for 20 days—worth, at present feed prices, at least \$25.

FOR SILAGE—Crimson Clover comes in full bloom early in May, about the time when the silos are cleared of the corn en-

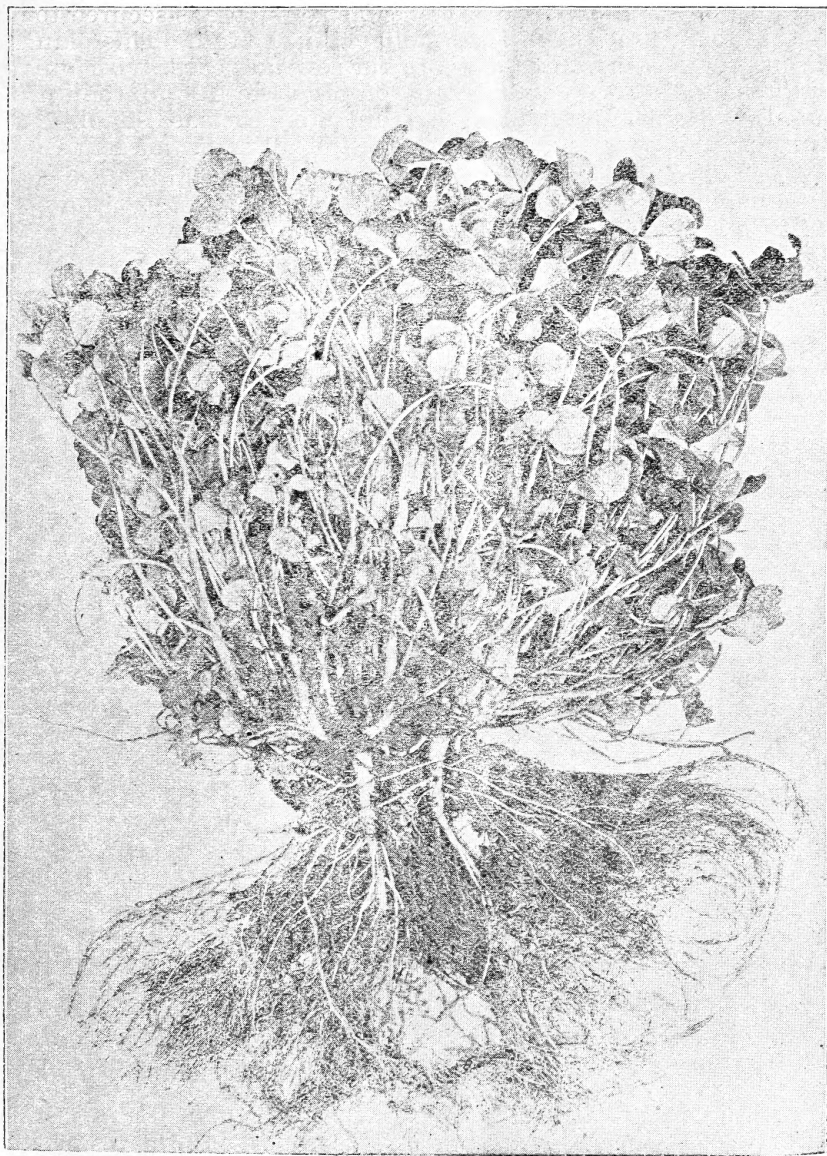


Plate II.

Plate No. II shows the size of the Clover on April 24th, 1894; on the same date in 1893 it was six inches high, this year it was ten inches high. The five plants here shown were not separated from each other, thus representing the vigor of the growth from a comparatively thick seeding.

The mass of fibrous roots also indicates a wonderful feeding capacity and explains its rapid early growth. These plants were taken from a field of four acres upon the College farm. The seed was sown in corn July 26th, and though the weather for nearly a month after seeding was very unfavorable, a good catch was secured, which withstood the winter perfectly.—From Bulletin No. 100, New Jersey State Experiment Station.

silage stored the previous fall. By refilling these silos with the clover, an abundant supply of very superior silage is secured to carry the stock through until corn silage in the fall. This plan has been practiced here in Delaware for several years, with excellent results. Cows can be kept on much less land than if pastured, will do better and give more milk, besides enabling the farmer to do away with that greatest of all taxes, his fences.

FOR THE HORTICULTURIST—In no other place in Delaware farm management has the Crimson clover found a better or more useful field than in the orchards. Where land is very poor, capable of producing ten bushels of corn only per acre, there a heavy burden of green matter can be plowed under in May. The custom has arisen to turn the sod in such a manner that many of the blossoms remain above ground. In time, seed ripens; by harrowing the land, this seed is scattered, and a very heavy crop of clover soon begins to grow therefrom. This method of seeding involves no expense whatever.

Regarding the effects on the trees, the following abstract from the Transactions of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, for 1891, is indicative: Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., states "on a part of my orchard I used 600 pounds per acre of a high grade phosphate, put up by Baugh Sons & Co., of Philadelphia. Alongside of this I turned under in the spring a crop of Crimson clover. At first the trees dressed with the phosphate made the more favorable growth. Later, however, the trees manured with the clover excelled and in the end surpassed the others. The phosphated trees ceased to grow about the first of August, but at that time, those manured with the clover were doing their best. They remained green and vigorous, and ripened their wood perfectly, while the phosphated trees turned yellow or were defoliated. I would rather have one crop of this clover to plow under than two crops of cow pea vine."

When the soil in a peach or pear orchard has been enriched so that it could raise twenty bushels of corn per acre, then practical men advise caution. Messrs. E. H. Bancroft and J. G. Brown, of Camden, fill their silos with clover from their orchards; Colonel E. L. Martin and Charles Wright, of Seaford, make clover hay. In both cases relatively broad strips are left uncut on either side of the rows of trees, and after the orchard has been plowed and cultivated the matured seed from these strips, drifting in the wind or purposely scattered by the owner, insure a heavy catch of clover, for the following season.

It is found profitable here also to sow in between rows of blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, currants, etc., in August to be plowed under the following spring. As a *rotation* crop on a strawberry farm it is invaluable. A strawberry field is plowed and well harrowed immediately after removing the crop of fruit and CRIMSON CLOVER sown. It grows very rank and gives a heavy coat of *humus* to turn under for the next fruit crop.

FOR POULTRY AND BEES—Poultry of all kinds are extremely fond of Crimson Clover, and as it keeps green and grows all winter, poultry men will see at once that it is of the highest

value to provide that green vegetable food in winter so essential to a successful poultry business.

The Apiarist will see at once the advantage to him of securing such an early and profusely blooming honey plant as Crimson Clover. The honey bees know a good thing when they see it, and the myriads of them found constantly in every Crimson Clover field while in bloom shows *their opinion* of it very clearly. I am not a hog man, but I do know that if there is any food on earth that a hog will eat with the greatest relish and fatten upon in the shortest time, it is this same CRIMSON CLOVER.

ABOUT THE SEED—Of the five varieties of this clover, known to European writers, four have crimson blossoms and differ from each other essentially in their relative powers to withstand winter weather. In that respect the original seed supply of Delaware seems, fortunately, to have been of the sturdiest type. The variety which I grow is *perfectly hardy*. More so, in fact, than Red Clover, and is thoroughly acclimated. The seed I shall offer to my customers this season is strictly pure, acclimated, ninth generation seed, Delaware grown. It is thoroughly tested before being sent out and is *guaranteed* to grow.

IMPORTANT—The seed crop of the Crimson Clover is harvested here in the month of June and I begin shipping the new crop seed for fall sowing the last week in June. Orders should be sent in previous to that date to secure prompt shipment of the fresh, new crop seed. I will book orders any time, to be filled at market price as soon as seed is ready. I will always sell as cheap as reliable, clean, Delaware grown seed can be bought for of others. For spring sowing use seed of the previous year's crop. I keep it constantly on hand and can fill all orders promptly.

DON'T RUSH INTO IT—I earnestly advise all my customers and friends who have never grown Crimson Clover, to give it a trial this season. Sow a small patch, or an acre, or five acres, but don't rush into it and sow your whole farm to Crimson Clover, until you have tried it in a small way first, and proved its value to *you*, on *your own soil*.

PRICES—1 pound post paid, 20 cents; 4 pounds prepaid, 70 cents; 12 pounds by express, not prepaid, \$1.00; 30 pounds by express, not prepaid, \$2.50; 60 pounds (1 bushel) by freight or express, not prepaid, \$4.25. Bags included. Special prices on larger quantities.

DON'T BUY IMPORTED SEED—Many dealers handle imported seed because they can buy it for less money than they can the Delaware grown, and make a larger profit on it.

In buying foreign seed, you are liable to get some of the less hardy varieties, or the white Egyptian Clover whose seed is almost exactly like that of Crimson Clover. Besides this, the foreign seed is generally foul with pestiferous weed seeds and often contains clover cancer, dodder, etc.

THE STRAWBERRY.

The Strawberry is king of the small fruits. It stands at the head. It ripens first of all in the spring, yields the largest, brings best prices, commands a greater sale, is relished by all people, and leaves a most satisfied feeling in the mind, stomach, and pocket-book of the grower. I am always glad when they come, and sorry when they are gone. I want the *earliest* variety I can get, and the *very latest*.

If the business be properly conducted, on business principles, there is big money in growing strawberries for market; and certainly no crop will better repay its cost, either on the farm or in the garden, than a plentiful supply for home use. The requisites to success are strong, healthy plants of the best varieties, rich soil and clean culture.

Wonderful improvement has been made in the strawberry in recent years. The best varieties of to-day are far better in productiveness, size and quality, and are a much better investment at prices now asked, than such sorts as Wilson, Crescent and other old varieties would be if taken as a gift.

In this list I shall describe a few of the novelties which seem to come with the most trust-worthy recommendations, and such of the newer sorts as have been tested long enough to prove their value. Nearly all the varieties described herein are now growing on rich soil in my own fields. They are unmixed and true to name. Big, strong, healthy plants that are freshly dug and packed as ordered.

If you want the best plants you ever saw, full count, well packed, and that will reach you in perfect order and give entire satisfaction, give me a trial order and I will endeavor to make a permanent customer of you.

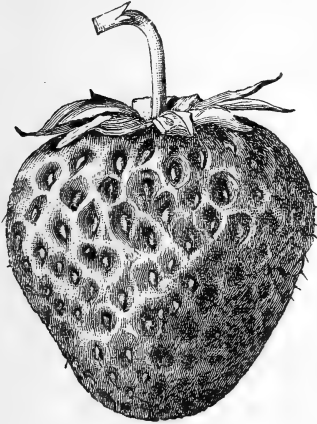
To all who have a local market that pays the best prices for very early fruit, or who want something very early and very good for home use at a moderate cost, I would recommend Meek's Early. It will fill the bill, and the price is low enough so that any one can afford to plant it largely.

The Cream of the Novelties.

From the great array of novelties now being offered, each of which is claimed by its introducer to be superior to all others, I have selected the four varieties following. The information I have from the best authorities regarding them, leads me to think they all possess superior merit and are worthy of trial.

LADY THOMPSON. Mr. J. S. Westbrook, one of the largest strawberry growers in North Carolina, says: "This fine strawberry originated in Wayne County, with Mr. Thompson, whose name it bears. It is most satisfactory, and after testing it fully I am well pleased with it and find it is by far the best paying berry we now have. It has more good points than any berry I have ever seen, being early, very large, a perfect bloomer, and a good grower and shipper. Has perfect shape, good color, and

a fine flavor, and is just the berry we have been looking for for twenty years. It has come to stay and will take care of itself in the meantime, if given a fair showing. I picked at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre the season of 1894. This may seem an exaggerated statement, but I expect to do the same again the coming season." This variety is being boomed heavily this season, and nearly every strawberry grower will want to try it. I have secured a stock of genuine plants and as long as they last will fill orders at following prices. Order early. Dozen, post paid, 50 cents; 100, by mail post paid, \$1.25; 1,000, by express, not prepaid, \$5.00.



ELANOR.

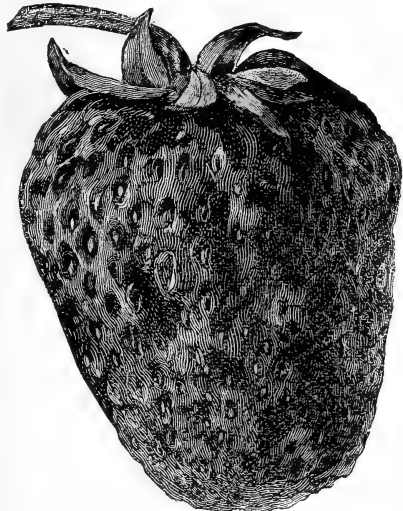
ELANOR (Per). "The earliest large strawberry yet produced. In size it ranks with Sharpless and Gandy, and retains its size well to the last picking. In color, form and firmness, it resembles the Wilson, coloring evenly all over, with no white tips, and is of excellent quality. Plant large, of vigorous growth and not a sign of rust about it. It is exceedingly productive. The signal merits of Elanor are earliness, productiveness and large size."—*Introducer's description*. Not fruited here. Price—dozen, post paid, \$2.00; 100, \$10.

MARY (Imp). "The largest strawberry yet produced, the most prolific, the most beautiful, and the firmest

large strawberry. The berries are uniformly, of conical form with blunt apex, exceptionally uniform in size and shape, deep crimson colors, and of rich, high quality. Of the entire list of berries, there is not a single sort that will keep longer when ripe or endure shipping better. Season, medium to late. We have had it in bearing three years and it has not shown a single defect."—*Introducer's description*. Price—dozen, \$1.00 post paid; 100, \$5.00.

BRANDYWINE (Per). This variety comes to me so highly recommended by the very best authorities all over the country that I shall not hesitate to plant it largely, and think it will become the standard late variety.

The plant is large and a very strong grower. Combines all the good points of a successful variety. *Rural New Yorker* says:



MARY.

"The berries average larger than any we have grown." Color, bright glossy red, which extends to the center; bears handling and shipping well, is never ill-shaped and fruit stalks stiff holding the berries well up from the ground. Foliage abundant and healthy. Quality the very best. None better. Season, late. My stock is from the originator. Price—dozen, post paid, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

The Cream of the Newer Tested Varieties.

The following described varieties have now been tested long enough to show that they are of superior value.

TIMBRELL (Imp). Universally recommended by our best strawberry authorities. A very strong, healthy plant, free grower. Fruit large to very large, borne abundantly. In quality the very best. In color it is entirely distinct having a mottled appearance until fully ripe when it crimson all over. Season, late. Price—dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

MARSHALL (Per). The great berry so much praised just now. M. Crawford says: "The plant is faultless. I could not suggest a single improvement in it. The fruit is of great size and very beautiful. Quality far above the average and it is the first large variety to ripen." Worthy of trial every where. Season medium. Price—dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. A perfect bloomer that has had nothing but praise on all sides. Large and productive as Bubach, several days earlier, and a staminate, are the claims of its many friends in Virginia. On Spring set plants it gave us large, smooth, round, bright red berries, firm enough to carry well, and good enough to eat out of hand. The plant is clean, dark and vigorous in foliage, producing an abundance of strong plants. Price reduced to 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN. "In placing this berry before the public we do so with a feeling of assurance that it will please, as its place with us is first on the list. We consider it the best strawberry in cultivation. It is a bright scarlet color so much desired in a market berry, and is quite firm and remarkably large for an early berry. Ripens with Michel's Early and Hoffman and is an immense yielder; it actually bears in piles. Most early bearers are shy bearers and small in size, but the Columbian reverses this. We do not claim it to be as good, but the BEST EARLY berry. It is a strong grower and has a perfect blossom, free from rust, and sends its roots deep in the ground, thereby standing long droughts without dying out in spots." The above description is given by the originator. Price—dozen, post paid, 40 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$4.50.

NEEK'S EARLY (Per). Has absolutely no fault, is extra early, strong grower with heavy, healthy foliage. Fruit dark crimson which extends clear through the berry. Perfectly solid with no core. Quality very rich and excellent; very firm, stands shipping well. One of the best for canning. A heavy bearer,

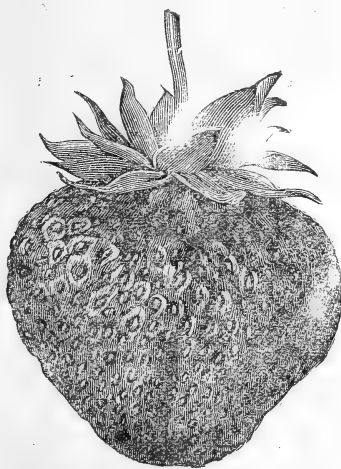
fruit good size and very uniform. My market patch of Meek's Early brought me more clear money than any other variety last season. I believe that for local market, where the earliest fruit brings most money, that Meek's Early will pay big every time. Began ripening here May 10th. My stock is very fine and pure. Price—100, 75 cents; 1,000, \$3.00.

NOTE.—I am anxious to have every one of my customers supplied with that enterprising and reliable agricultural weekly, the *Rural New Yorker*. I will give one dozen Meek's Early plants free to every one who sends me \$1.00 for a year's subscription to the *Rural New Yorker* and 5 cents for postage on the plants.

PHILLIPS SEEDLING (Per). A seedling of Sharpless which it resembles. A fine grower. Fruit very large, firm and productive. Brings top price in market. An excellent fertilizer for Bubach with which it blossoms and ripens. Price—100, 75 cents; 1,000, \$3.00.

BUBACH No. 5 (Imp). One of the most profitable market varieties known. Bears enormous crops of very large, irregular shaped berries which hold their size well to the last pickings. Fruit a little soft but still seems to carry well. Quality only fair. Its size and appearance cause it to sell high. It is a strictly pistillate variety and must be fertilized with some perfect flowering kind. Phillips Seedling is good for this purpose. Season, medium. Price—50 cents per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

VAN DEMAN (Per). This variety is claimed by some to combine more good qualities than any of the newer varieties. Has been universally endorsed by the Experiment Stations. Vigorous grower. The berries are large, conical, uniform and regular, deep glossy scarlet in color, firm, and sprightly subacid flavor. A very promising new market sort. Early. Price—100, 40 cents; 1,000, \$3.00.



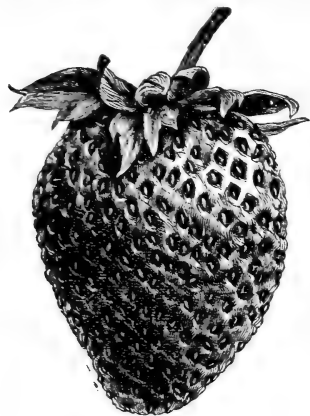
ENHANCE.

ENHANCE (Per). A vigorous, healthy grower, with dark green foliage. An excellent pollenizer for medium early pistillates. Berries large, very firm and bright crimson color. Good shipper and seller. Season medium. Price—60 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

BEVERLY (Per). A wonderfully productive variety, of very good quality. Fruit deep scarlet, medium to large size and very firm. Good reports on Beverly come from all parts. Medium to late. Price—75 cents per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

SAUNDERS (Per). A staminate variety of great merit; very firm, large and productive. Medium early, ripens with Crescent. Has come to stay. Price—100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.

GREENVILLE (Imp). Has already become a standard variety and bids fair to rival if not supercede Bubach No. 5, as the greatest market berry. About equal to Bubach in size and productiveness and much firmer and better quality. Ripens with Crescent. Price—\$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.



LOVETT.

runs small. Good pollinizer for early pistillates. Price—50 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

LOVETT (Per). Seems to succeed every where. M. Crawford ranks it among the best. More remarkable for its many good points than for any one characteristic. A good reliable market berry. There is money in Lovett. Midseason. Price—100, 60 cents; 1,000, \$3.00.

DAYTON (Per). An early, large berry, of handsome form and excellent quality. Plant healthy and vigorous. Will give good returns for good treatment. Season early. Price—60 cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

BEDER WOOD (Per). A very early and heavy bearer of light colored, medium size fruit. Needs rich soil or fruit

. . . Squibs. . . .

Don't pay high prices for nitrogen. TRAP IT on your own farm with Crimson Clover. The atmosphere is full of it. Your farm is rich with it over head. Crimson Clover puts it in the soil.

Whose bank account grows faster, yours, or that of the man you buy your "phosphate" of?

Don't fail to read Special Offers on third cover pages. Meek's Early free.

Trimbrell Strawberry Plants Free. See third cover page. That's for YOU.

How much did your wheat net you after paying the fertilizer man?

Have you tried Crimson Clover? If not, do it this year. It will pay.

See the Special Offers on third cover page. Crimson Clover free.

There's money in Strawberries. Can't you make some of it?

GENERAL LIST.

STRAWBERRIES.

Description of any of these varieties sent when called for.
One dozen of any kind in this list sent by mail for 30 cents.

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
Anne Forrest,.....	\$1 00	\$5 00	Kentucky (Imp.)	\$ 40	\$2 00
Accomack,.....	1 00	5 00	Leader,	1 00	6 00
Auburn (Per.).....	1 00	5 00	Louise, Burpee's (Per)	40	2 00
Burt (Per.)	50	2 00	Lincoln,.....	40	2 00
Bomba (Per.).....	50		Lady Rusk (Imp.)...	40	2 00
Belle of Lacrosse, ...	40	2 00	Middlefield,	40	2 00
Crescent (Imp.).....	30	1 50	Mt. Vernon (Imp.) ..	40	2 00
Crystal City, earlist,	30	1 50	Manchester (Imp.)...	40	2 00
Cumberland (Per.)...	40	2 00	May King (Per.).....	40	2 00
Chas. Downing (Per.)	40	2 00	Monmouth (Per.)....	40	2 00
Champion (Imp.)	40	2 00	Michel's Early,.....	40	2 00
Crawford (Per.)	50	3 00	Mrs. Cleveland,	40	2 00
Clark's Early,	1 00		Muskingum,	40	2 00
Cloud (Imp.)	30	1 50	Ontario (Per.).....	40	2 00
Chair's Favorite,.....	1 00	5 00	Oregon Everbearing,	50	4 00
Edgar Queen,.....	40	2 00	Parker Earle,	50	6 00
Eclipse (Imp.).....	50	2 50	Pearl (Per.).....	40	2 00
Epping,	5 00	35 00	Pineapple (Per.).....	40	2 00
E. P. Roe,.....	50	5 00	Princess,.....	75	4 00
Eureka,.....	40	2 00	Regina (Late)	50	3 00
Gandy, late,.....	40	2 00	Shuster Gem,.....	1 00	5 00
Gypsy (Imp.) early, ..	30	2 00	Sharpless,.....	40	2 00
Gov. Hoard,.....	50	4 00	Stevens,	40	3 00
Great Pacific (Imp.)	50	2 50	Swindle,	1 00	6 00
Henry Ward Beecher	5.00	35 00	Stayman No. 1 (Imp)	40	2 00
Haverland (Imp.)....	40	2 00	Tippecanoe,.....	1 00	4 00
Hoffman,	40	2 00	Warfield,	40	1 75
Hyslop,	40	2 00	Westbrook (Per)	40	1 50
Hurlburt,	40	1 50	Wilson Albany (Per)	40	2 00
Jessie,.....	40	2 00	Yale, late,	40	2 00

E. G. PACKARD,

Dover, Delaware.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.

THE CREAM OF THE RASPBERRIES.

Here is an instance of one of the good things of life which has been kept from the public for some years past, by a few growers who preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. This berry has been fruited in this locality for some ten years past, and would probably have remained in seclusion for as many more, if it had not been brought to public notice by a few enterprising fruit men, who desired that the horticultural world should know more of its good qualities and reap some of the profits thereof. A short description only, is necessary.

The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter killing, whilst these have both suffered the past mild winter considerably. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape, color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety, core very small, does not crumble, making it the finest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field under the same conditions, continuing until August 2d—Thompson having been gone three weeks—fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soil, with equal success. To sum up in conclusion, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties:

- 1st. Ripens with the very earliest.
- 2d. Productiveness equal to any.
- 3d. Has no equal as shipper.
- 4th. Perfectly hardy.
- 5th. Quality unsurpassed.
- 6th. Attractive color.

Price—\$4.00 per dozen; \$10 per hundred; \$75 per thousand.

PALMER—Most productive early blackcap. Strong grower and a large berry. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

LOVETT or \$1000.00 RASPBERRY—The Lovett is undoubtedly the best of the blackcap raspberries, as continued fruiting demonstrates. Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, it is strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio, and its canes are nearly destitute of thorns. In enormous yield it is without an equal. It is so hardy that it has passed through the severest winters in Minnesota perfectly un-

injured. Add to these properties superior quality, jet black color, firmness and long life after gathered, adhering to the bush when ripe, and above all, its earliness, and we have what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit. It is entirely distinct from all other sorts. We have now fruited the variety six seasons and know positively that it possesses the merits claimed for it.

In the home garden especially its sweet, fine flavor and small seeds will make it welcome, whilst its other characteristics render it the most profitable for market.

The *Rural New Yorker* declares it an improvement, all things considered, over any variety they have tried, and in the Rural Grounds are tested nearly every known variety. Price—dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

The Cream of the Blackberries.

EARLY HARVEST—The earliest blackberry. Its very attractive appearance, firmness and productiveness render it eminently profitable for market growing. The berries are very uniform and of a bright, glossy black. Its earliness, however, more than compensates for its lack of size and in many localities it has proved the most profitable blackberry grown. For the South it is especially valuable. It is not very hardy, but succeeds in all except very cold sections, and a very light protection suffices for it there. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

WILSON'S EARLY—The most popular blackberry. Large, handsome berry, of good quality and a heavy and regular bearer. Price—40 cents dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA—Decidedly the best of all dewberries. As early or earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie. It is a superb fruit; large and handsome, of a shining jet black, melting, and of a delicious quality. The plant is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. We can confidently recommend the Lucretia as being a fine acquisition to the family garden and a delightful introduction to the blackberry season. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

The Cream of the Field Corns.

EXTRA EARLY HURON DENT—This without doubt is the earliest dent corn known, and especially valuable to those who have heretofore grown the "Flint Corns" it will be found as early and far more productive. The ears are good size and form, well filled out; kernels deep and compactly set on a small red cob. The Huron Dent is not only valuable to plant in the extreme north limit of corn growing, but to fill in vacant places in fields as late as July first. By express or freight, qt. 10c; 4 qts. 30c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.60; 2 bu. \$3; bag included.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT—I offer this new corn to my patrons as one which combines more essential points of a perfect

corn than any variety now in cultivation. Matures in about 100 days. A very strong grower; resists heat and drouth wonderfully; yields large crops on ordinary soil. Stalks 7 or 8 feet high; ears 8 to 10 inches long, well filled to the tip with 16 or 18 rows of very large deep grains packed solidly on a small red cob. The outer end of the grain is white and deeply dented, balance amber yellow. The fodder is of superior quality, as it remains green after the grain is matured. It is the largest early corn in cultivation.

Mr. S. H. Todd, the well known breeder of Chester white swine, who fed those that were awarded \$2,175 in prizes at the World's Fair, on White Cap Yellow Dent Corn, says: "After the first trial I abandoned all other corn, and to-day I am quite sure the White Cap has no superior. It is a very heavy yielder, giving satisfactory results on poor land where other corn would prove a failure. It ripens in ninety days from seed; has a red cob and shells well." Others say, "Grown in a section with sixty other kinds it outyielded them all and withstood the drouth much better." "It is a grand field corn, and no words can do it justice." "It grows large, perfect ears in ninety days from planting." Owing to its drouth resisting quality I would especially recommend this to my patrons in sections liable to hot winds and long continued drouth. Price—By mail, express or freight, 4 qts., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2; 2 bu., \$3.75, bag included.

EARLY MASTODON—This variety, first offered in 1889, has in many sections become very popular. It is early for so large a corn, maturing in about 110 days. It is a strong grower and remarkably productive. The ears are extremely large; the grains are very large and long, deeply dented, yellow with lighter tip. The late Alfred Rose, of Pen Yan, N. Y., grew 213 bushels shelled corn from one acre. It ripens in Michigan, yielding 100 bushels per acre, for T. B. Osborne at St. Clair. Price—By mail, lb. shelled, 20c; by express or freight, qt., 10c; 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.60; 2 bus., \$3, bag included.

IMPROVED LEAMING—(Leaming Yellow Dent.) Our seed of this popular variety will be found earlier than seed of this variety usually sold. Stalks medium height, very stout and full of leaves. Ears long and large, set low down, small red cob, grain very deep, of a rich golden color. This is used largely for fodder and ensilage, and is well suited for that purpose, where the large southern corn will not mature sufficiently. By express or freight, 4 qts., 30c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 2 bus., \$2.75.

ENSILAGE SEED CORN—One of my specialties is reliable seed corn for ensilage and soiling crops. My seed is selected, sound and will grow. I am prepared to furnish it in any desired quantity at wholesale or retail from car loads down to single bushels. Dealers, granges and others wanting large quantities should write for special prices. Farmers should club together and save money by buying at wholesale. Samples and quotations promptly furnished.

EARLY MASTODON—I have been selling this variety for ensilage for several years and find it gives excellent satisfaction. As it will mature in 110 days from planting, with favorable weather, it is especially desirable where the grain as well as fodder is wanted for ensilage. On rich soil it will grow ten to twelve feet high and has plenty of leaves. For ensilage we do not select quite as closely as for the grain, but all is sound and will grow. Price—1 bushel, \$1.10; 2 bushels or more at \$1.00 per bushel, including bags.

SOUTHERN WHITE SHEEP TOOTH—This variety is largely sold all over the country for ensilage and fodder. There is no better seed to be had than what I offer. It is a tall growing, leafy variety, with long, narrow grain, and will give more seed per bushel than any other variety. Price same as Mastodon.

KENT PROLIFIC—This is a large growing variety of yellow dent corn that will give excellent satisfaction as an ensilage corn. It has been selected and improved by experienced growers for years and will give good results also if grown for grain. Matures in 120 days. Price—1 bushel, \$1.00; 2 bushels or more, 90 cents per bushel, including bags or barrels.

Every American Farmer

WHO PLANTS AS MUCH AS A HILL
OF BEANS OUGHT TO TAKE . . .

The Rural New Yorker.

The *Rural* was the first to establish an agricultural experiment station. Hundreds of new plants and seeds are tested on these grounds every year, and full reports given in the paper. It is everywhere regarded as reliable authority on horticultural subjects. The seedsmen and nurserymen who make a business of palming off worthless, worn out seeds and plants to farmers at fancy prices, under new, high-sounding names, don't like *The Rural*, because it exposes their little tricks; but its opinions are freely quoted as standard, both in catalogues of the best houses, and other publications. The price was formerly \$2 a year, but it is now reduced to \$1 a year, and we don't see how an American farmer can afford to keep a dollar and go without *The Rural New Yorker*. For sample copy send to

THE RURAL NEW YORKER,
New York.

See description of Meek's Early, page 10.

Crimson Clover in Western New York.

The following article, which appeared originally in *The Grape Belt*, is from one of the most observing and conservative horticulturists in Western New York :

"Last June, I procured a bushel of American-grown seed, which I sowed August 22 and 23, in different spots in the vineyard at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. A vineyard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, heavy brick clay, was sown entirely. On account of the protracted drought we had at that time, it took three weeks before it came up, and it was what is called a poor stand, and I was also disappointed that it did not make a better growth before winter set in. But it wintered well, which settled the only point that I was in the least doubtful on, that it could be grown in Chautaugua County, and on which point I was unable to get any information. The growing that the plants neglected in the fall, they made up the following spring, and May 10 the plants averaged 15 inches in height and were in full bloom. The first week in June it was turned under with a Rochester gang-plow.

"It is not very often that we have the pleasure of beholding a more beautiful sight than a vineyard with Crimson Clover in full bloom. Ladies would ask for the flowers as a bouquet, gentlemen would put a spray in their buttonholes, and the more practical farmers would want to know all about it. To my knowledge, about 100 acres are being sown this season in Westfield township. A vineyard of 60 acres has already been sown, and part of it is up.

"The family cow showed her appreciation of it in the increase of milk.

Profs. Bailey and Lodeman have both been here and are fully aware of all the facts. While I have every reason to believe that this is the first Crimson Clover grown in Chautaugua County, if not in Western New York, I would be glad to hear from some one else that has grown it, and compare notes."

G. SCHOENFELD.

Chautaugua County, N. Y.—*Rural New Yorker*.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

EDWARD B. VOORHEES, Director.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11, 1895.

MR. E. G. PACKARD, Dover, Del.—

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to state that the Crimson Clover seed purchased from you in the past few years has given most excellent satisfaction; it has been entirely free from weed seeds, true to variety, and of strong vitality.

Very truly yours,

E. B. VOORHEES.

Who Wants a Farm

in the Crimson Clover country. In bonnie Delaware, the garden State. Where there no hills nor stones. Where the soil is easily worked and produces abundant crops if properly managed. Where floods, cyclones and crop failures are unknown. Where you can grow any crop suited to the temperate zone. Where it is never too cold, and rarely too hot. Where there are plenty of good schools, churches, canneries, creameries, mills, &c., within easy reach everywhere. Where farm labor is plenty, good and cheap. Where fruits, grains and grasses of all kinds thrive. Where the business farmer who carries out business principles in his farm operations, can make money, and where the careless, slipshod, go-easy farmer is just as poor as he is elsewhere. Where it is as healthy and free from sickness as can be found anywhere. Where you can raise thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Where you can grow wheat, corn, winter oats, all the clovers, timothy, blue grass, tomatoes, white and sweet potatoes, all other vegetables, small fruits and tree fruits of every description. \$6,000 will buy a good farm of 205 acres on which you can grow all the above, with fair buildings and fences, and in a fair state of cultivation. Lies finely and could be easily divided. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from postoffice, stores, shops, mill, &c. School adjoins farm. Only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wyoming, the best wholesale market in the State; 7 miles from Dover, the State Capital. Plenty of wood for home use. The owner does not live upon it and does not wish to keep it to rent. No real estate agent.

Address, OWNER, Box 255, Dover, Del.

Special Offer No. 1.

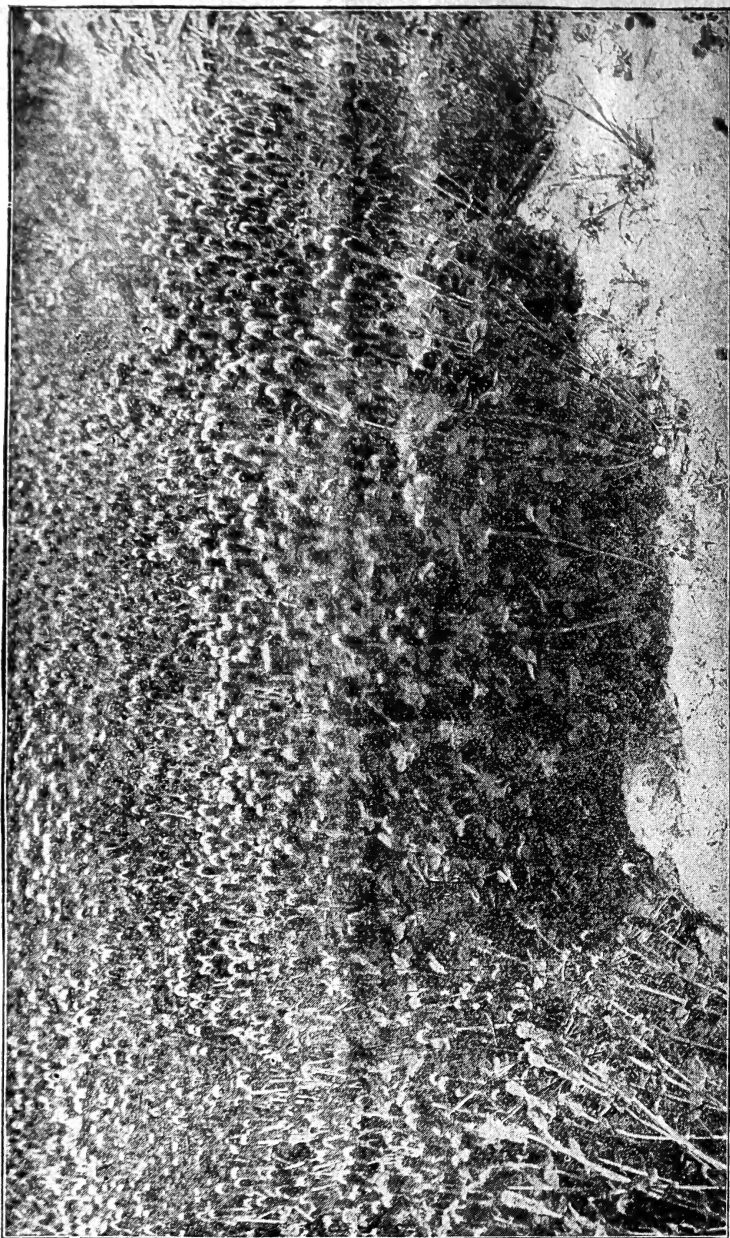
I am anxious to have every one of my customers try CRIMSON CLOVER this season and have decided to offer one pound of best seed free with every dollar's worth of plants ordered from this book at prices given, cash to accompany order. The only condition is that customers must state that they wish the seed, when they send in their order for plants, and must send 8 cents per pound for postage on the clover seed, if to go by mail. No seed given for less than a dollar order, nor for fractions of a dollar. If the seed is to go by express no money need be sent for postage.

Special Offer No. 2.

I will give one dozen Timbrell Strawberry Plants free with every cash order for five dollar's worth of plants, at prices given in this book. Two dozen with a ten dollar order. The customer must distinctly state that he wants the premium, Timbrell plants, when he sends his order.

Special Offer No. 3.

I will give one dozen Meek's Early Strawberry Plants free to every one who sends me one dollar for a year's subscription to the *Rural New Yorker*, and 5 cents for postage on the plants. Renewals count same as new subscriptions.



CRIMSON CLOVER.

From a photograph taken in the field by Prof. Beckwith of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. It gives only a faint idea of the beauty of a field of the great soil improver, Crimson Clover, when in full bloom.